

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

DAKIN BROTHERS' TONIC SPICE OR CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.

A COURSE of the Tonic Spice strengthens and gives tone to the digestive organs, fortifies the constitution, and invariably restores the healthy functions of the organs.

For horses in training for Racing the Tonic Spice is of essential value, for by its use a great saving of time is effected in producing that firmness of muscle necessary for the great exertions required on the racetrack.

For griffins or newly-imported horses a month's course of the Tonic Spice will bring about as much improvement as could be done in three months without the Spice.

NO HORSE-OWNER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Sold in Tins at \$1, and in larger Tins, four times the quantity, at \$3.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, LONDON-HONGKONG-AMOV. [13]

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT, A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Dozen	Per Case
A Alto Douro, good quality, Red Capsule	\$10	\$100
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	110
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	125
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	150

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	060
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	075
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	100
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	100

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	10	100
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	125

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4.50	\$1.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	5.00
C St. Julien	7	7.50
D La Rose	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	\$1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C Watson's Abouloir Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
D GUINNESS BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curacao	Herring's Cherry Cordial
Chateau	Dr. Siegent's Angostura
	Bitters, &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Oscar Brandt was again in Court this morning. Particulars of his little case will be found reported in another column.

One of the bears in a godown at Praya East fell down shortly after midnight, and, dislodging the coping-stone, killed a cool-cool.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow the orders of the day will be—

1. Bye-laws to be made under Sub-section 12 of Section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

2. Correspondence regarding drainage of the Hill District.

3. Report by a Committee concerning the cultivation of salt lymph.

4. Report by a Committee considering tenders for the general surface scavenging of the city.

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following portion of the proceedings at the Council were omitted from last night's issue:—

THE INCREASE OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. MacEwen continued:—The next point is not officially before us, that is, the increase of salaries to officials which the Commission recommended, and as I am entirely ignorant of what the recommendation was I would suggest the expediency of laying the report on the table, because I believe if the matter were publicly discussed it would benefit the scheme and assist the Secretary of State in arriving at a conclusion.

We know very well that the description of the holders of these offices is very apt to be pigeon-holed, more especially where money is concerned, and it may take many months to arrive at a conclusion. The taxpayers generally in this Colony are fully agreed that where a case of hardship exists it should be remedied. Undoubtedly there are high. There is an old maxim that a man should not spend more than one-tenth of his income in rent, but I am quite sure that there were most people in this Colony to live in houses at that rate they would have not only very poor accommodation but would have difficulty in finding any at all. I heard a practical suggestion the other day that the Government should occupy a certain portion of land and build houses for all the officials, that is to say, there should be a Chief Justice's house, a Colonial Secretary's house, and so on; but, at any rate, whether that is feasible or not, your Excellency might perhaps consider the position of the lower branches of the Service, as I am given to understand that married men, in the Police Force particularly, are badly housed and suffer a great deal of hardship in this respect.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Now, sir, with reference to a reduction of taxation. Your Excellency I know had this under your consideration and would have approved it had it not been for the damage caused by a recent severe rain storm, which amounted to \$100,000. I am given to understand you would have been very ready to reduce taxation from 13 per cent. to the rate at which it stands at present, to the previous rate, 10 per cent. Your Excellency is aware this is a grievous burden to many, more especially the poorer classes, and it would be of interest to the public and this Council if your Excellency would state your views in reference to your future policy under this head.

A REMEDY FOR THE OVERCROWDING.

Another matter I wish to bring to the notice of the Government, and I may say it is more at the instigation of the Chinese, with a view to the relief of overcrowding in the centre of the town. I believe your Excellency has already had it under consideration, and I mention it now to ascertain your views. The subject of the removal of the licensed brothels, of which there are now commonly termed among the Chinese, is a precedent I may say this has already been done at Singapore and I believe, at Penang. Undoubtedly they are dens of filth, and I think from a sanitary point of view their removal would be a great benefit to this Colony, and perhaps as Mr. Chadwick is in our midst he might be approached and requested to give his views on the subject.

THE SINGAPORE CABLE.

Another matter is the direct cable between this and Singapore, that I believe, has already had your Excellency's attention. It may be of some interest to this Council and the public to know that the Imperial Authorities are strongly in favour of that scheme, but, as usual, it is a matter of money. The Imperial Treasury refused to do anything towards it, at any rate at present. This scheme on foot is to connect by cable Borneo, Singapore, and Hongkong. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company ask a subsidy of £31,000 per annum for a certain number of years. This subsidy asked for appears to me to be monstrous. Of course I am only dealing with Hongkong's share, £18,000 to be divided between this and Singapore. I am aware that in any negotiations on this important subject your Excellency is placed in a delicate position but I am convinced that if you were to take this matter up in the energetic and able manner you did, for instance, the negotiations with the Chinese Government for a light on Gap Rock, not only would the subsidy be reduced, we should see direct telegraphic communication between this and Singapore at no very distant date. I have made very careful inquiries as to the cost of deep sea cables and I find it amounts to the moderate sum of £100 per mile. Now, taking the distance between this and Singapore, about 1,500 miles, you have a sum of £150,000, and all I can say is that, if that matter were properly brought before the public of this Colony, it could be necessary and another Hongkong and Singapore companies and the Hongkong and Shanghai Telegraph Company, based on mutual principle, and I for one believe the concern would pay. I think it must be patent to every thinking man that we should not be entirely dependent for communication from Great Britain on cables through two passively hostile powers. Of course people say, "Oh there is no likelihood of it," still, it is a possibility, and considering the interests at stake, not only in this Colony, but British interests in China and Japan, I think it is a matter that should be carefully considered, and I commend it to the consideration of your Excellency.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

With regard to public works, I may state that I am sure the Surveyor-General received at the hands of the community all sympathy on his first arrival in taking over office under extreme difficulties, and on the part of the public I would simply ask that if possible greater haste should be made in the progress of public works. We have been, as your Excellency is aware, so much accustomed to delay in the completion of public buildings that people very naturally get annoyed and dissatisfied. The Surveyor-General is, as we know, one of the most important departments in this Colony. Now, as an example, my hon. friend the Acting Colonial Secretary will recollect a discussion about four years ago on the subject of the Central Market, and a very heated discussion it was. I certainly hoped to have found the market completed by this time; the site is levelled, and I think that is all. I believe at present a Circus is there. With reference to the Gap Rock light, if the hon. member could give the public any information as to the possible date of its completion it would, I know, be very satisfactory. I am, I believe, very much mistaken that the Government ever undertook the building of the light on that particular spot, because I fancy it will possibly prove a tougher job than they anticipated at the time, and if Sir Robert Hart's offer had been accepted, that he would build the light if we would pay for it, we should have done better.

THE CROWN AGENTS.

The next point is with reference to the Crown Agents. This, as your Excellency is aware, has previously been brought to the notice of this Government, and it will probably also come up in Finance Committee. It would be of very great advantage to the trade of this Colony if all the requirements for public works were put up to public tender. Now, as an example, I have in mind the thousands of dollars worth of work done in connection with the "Titan" Waterworks and the fact that this plan had been adopted. But this is another matter that must be left entirely to your Excellency's consideration.

OUR COMMERCE.

Now, sir, lately there has been a commercial depression over this Colony. These commercial storms visit all communities at times, and broadly speaking they do I think in the long run good, for they clear up the commercial atmosphere and root up all that is wrong. Already trade is showing signs of improvement, confidence is being restored, and capital is being returned to our midst, and I confidently believe that with a firm hand and progressive policy on the part of the Government, and above all a watchful eye over its legitimate trade, the prosperity of this Colony will be as great, ay, greater than it has been in the past.

Mr. Ryrie:—My hon. friend on my right has referred to me in connection with the forts. I cannot exactly remember now, but my strong impression is that when the last vote was made it was distinctly understood that we were not to be called upon for any more. I have no doubt the Acting Colonial Secretary will remember the exact facts.

His Excellency:—I will explain the matter directly. I have listened with great pleasure to the able speech of the hon. member and I only wish his example may prove contagious and that we may hear a little more from hon. members than we are in the habit of doing. I find I am accused of occupying a large amount of your time in talking, but I am not conscious of doing more than is necessary, but I am forced to do it by the silence of others.

THE IMPERIAL AUDIT.

First, as to the audit, the hon. member is mistaken in supposing there is any opposition on my part to an Imperial audit. On the contrary I think it a thing absolutely necessary, if for no other reason, for the satisfaction of the Governor himself. It is an exceedingly necessary thing. I am not going to answer the points raised by the hon. member, because I am not going to argue against a proposition which an experienced Secretary of State says is a good one. The arguments have not convinced me because I believe an Imperial officer coming here is entirely independent of the Governor might do all that is necessary on the spot and much quicker. At the same time, the Secretary of State having that proposition before him has overridden it, and I have nothing more to say. If it has the effect I believe it will have, of being a mistake, I believe it will be found out before long. At all events the amount won't be much. If it succeeds at all in having the effect desired, in creating greater regularity and stopping abuses, it will be worth all it costs and a great deal more. I should be sorry if hon. members, even if they agree with me, should not pass this vote. I think we are bound to defer somewhat to the large experience of the Secretary of State of many colonies. Although the arguments have not convinced me, still one cannot help feeling that my inability to see things in the same light or to put in a favourable light what I do not approve of may be due to a want of sagacity on my part, rather than to any want of goodness in the proposition itself. Therefore I should be glad that in spite of my opinion an opportunity should be given of trying the experiment. But as to any objection on my part to an Imperial audit, on the contrary I think it most desirable. At all events, it would prevent a great many things being said that are sometimes said and which I need hardly say it is very undesirable should be said.

THE PORTS AND MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

With regard to the forts, I think I am right in saying the amount put down is simply the balance of the vote already passed by the legislature. I believe this is simply the balance of the vote passed years ago and which has not been expended. We are obliged to put it down because it has not been expended. You will see it is not a round sum.

Mr. MacEwen:—It is not termed a balance. His Excellency:—I think I am right in saying it is the balance of a vote already passed by the Council and that has not been expended.

Mr. Ryrie here interjected a question as to whether the Council had a right without legislation to pass any more for audit than was down in the Civil List.

His Excellency:—If you will give notice of the question I will answer it. I cannot answer you now with respect to the arrangements with regard to the Civil List. They were settled before my time. I am now dealing with the forts and I say I believe the amount put down is the balance of the vote already passed. In fact it was only on that understanding it passed me. It is not so. I shall take blame to myself for not having drawn special attention to it. As to the financial view of the Colony, or as to the probability of our having a claim made upon us for an additional Imperial contribution, I think I mentioned at the last meeting that since I wrote my report I have had official intimation that we are going to be called upon to pay an extra sum for an additional contribution to the forts. I do not know whether my report may assist, as the hon. member suggests, in strengthening the claim upon us for that sum or whether it may assist towards deviating it; all I know is that I have endeavoured to speak the truth. I have neither coloured the situation nor the reverse, and for no purpose whatever could I feel myself justified in giving a different character to the position of the colony than it possesses. While mentioning the position of the colony I have mentioned also that we are paying more than any other colony. I can scarcely think that that will be a ground for asking more from us, but whether or not this determination has been arrived at before that report could get home, and this demand is made on a specific ground. Hitherto we have had one regiment; now we are to have two. I presume the extra payment will not be asked for until the extra regiment comes. At any rate, I am informed officially some demand is going to be made upon us; more than that I cannot say.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

As to the statistics, I share the hon. member's regret that we have no statistics, and the more I think of it the more I find it difficult to understand the validity of the objections against it. However, as you know, after the collection of statistics had been recommended by the Chamber of Commerce, the press on the official members seemed so great that there seemed to be almost unanimity against it on their part in this Council. As I said then, I hope time may alter the hon. members' opinions. Every day I see ways in which the absence of statistics prejudices the Colony, not because we want to have our grandeur or our intelligence shown, but because such statistics would draw attention to points that may be weak and enable them to be strengthened, and not only that, but for many other reasons which it is impossible to give at the moment, but which are the result of the fact that the Government have not yet formed a scheme which may act upon public opinion, changes somewhat. The matter is not of that importance that it is desirable to force public opinion; I hope it may change of itself. But it occurred to me, we might possibly remedy the matter to a certain extent by a circular letter to the Governments of the various countries with which we trade asking them to return to us from their statistics the amount of their imports and exports from and to this Colony. I think that way we may tolerably well make up for the absence of a bureau of our own. Of course a great deal depends upon the extent to which other countries fall in with it, but this Colony constantly being asked to do things for other countries—we are constantly being asked by Germany, and by other countries, for papers, statistics, and so on, and I can scarcely think

but that the principle of international comity will lead them to assist us in this small way. After all, it is only copying a few figures and sending them out to us. In that way, as I say, I think we may to certain extent make up for the absence of a bureau of our own. I intend, at all events, to make an experiment in the course of the next few months.

PUBLIC OFFICERS' SALARIES.

As regards the salaries of public officers, I have not the slightest objection myself to lay the report on the table. I have no objection to making public anything that is not in its nature such as it is improper for a Government to give forth. My only reason is that when a specific recommendation is made, officers are very apt at once to count upon an increase that very possibly may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. However, if a motion is made on the subject, and there is a strong feeling the report should be laid upon the table, I will at once give way on the point because I have no feeling in the matter except for the officers themselves. So often are these recommendations made, and so often disappointed, that I should be really sorry if officers who are in a struggling position should have their hopes raised when they may not be gratified. However, that is a matter for the hon. members themselves. Of course if the hon. member had been in the Colony he would have been a member of the Committee, and he is quite welcome to see the report, and if after seeing it he thinks it ought to be published and if he carries public opinion with him—public opinion as expressed in this Council—I shall be very happy to lay it on the table. As to houses for officials, while there are some reasons in favour of such a principle I think the general experience of all colonies is very much against it. If the hon. member had my experience on this subject he would say, anything rather than that. The result of giving houses to public officials generally is to enormously add to public expense. Experience shows that houses that do extremely well for people when they pay for them themselves are found fault with in every point when found for them. The repairs required are enormously large, and the amount of destruction enormously large. The system has been tried in many colonies and, as far as I know, has been nearly always abandoned when there was an opportunity of doing so. Moreover, the present moment is a very inconvenient time, because we have now on hand so many public works which we ought to do, which we want to do, and which we are in a position to do. It may be a question whether certain officers who are particularly pinched might not in spite of the expense I have mentioned—because it is possible that a consideration in their case overrides the objection founded on experience—be given house accommodation. Still, I think with the many things that ought to be done it is rather an inconvenient time to propose the point.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

While on this point I may as well jump, though it does not follow immediately, to the question of Public Works, because it is somewhat connected with the question to which the hon. member alluded. Nobly as I was moved by the fact that the excessive delay that has taken place in many of the public works, I cannot help again into some of the causes, but I have pretty well indicated them in this Council, and there is no use in lamenting about the past. But I made a resolution that as soon as we obtained a new Surveyor-General, the whole system must be changed and an entirely different one adopted for the purpose of pressing forward the public works that were so seriously required with something more of urgency and somewhat more of certainty than has been the case in the past. Consequently as soon as Mr. Brown had had time to look about him I gave him *carte blanche* to say what staff was required to do this list of public works within a reasonable time, say a year or a year and a half—and what staff is required for carrying on the works of the colony such as we are likely to have during the next few years. Of course he was somewhat delayed in that by the storm; still, in about five weeks after his arrival he reported. He found a great many things seriously wanted and without which the Department could not be carried on satisfactorily. If my recollection serves me right, in August last a requisition was sent to the Secretary of State for a very considerable increase of the Public Works staff. Until we have received that increase I fear the same unsatisfactory state of things will continue. I believe that the Surveyor-General and those very few who are assisting him are doing all that is possible, but until we get more men it is impossible to go faster than we are doing. We are seriously undermanned. I have informed the Secretary of State of this, and I only hope we may get some substantial relief in the course of a few months. We cannot get such men here. Apparently we have been underpaying our public servants. It seems to me we have been getting them for the last few years in the Public Works department for the purpose of supplying private firms. One after another leaves us, and now I hear that another, on leave of absence, has also left us. I strongly hope my representations to the Secretary of State will be successful. I have not heard, yet, but the coming out of Mr. Chadwick and the assistance he will require for his work brought the want to such a pitch, that I am going again for the third fourth time to press the Secretary of State by telegram to comply with the requisition made several months ago. I am doing my best to get the officers to carry out this list of public works, nearly all of which are very much required and some of them very bitterly required. If we get the staff I have every confidence in, and now I hear that another, on leave of absence, has also left us. I strongly hope my representations to the Secretary of State will be successful. I have not heard, yet, but the coming out of Mr. Chadwick and the assistance he will require for his work brought the want to such a pitch, that I am going again for the third fourth time to press the Secretary of State by telegram to comply with the requisition made several months ago. 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them to get the very best of goods at the very lowest price. That is at all events what is contended for their behalf. Of course hon. members may have reason to suppose the contrary, still I have no doubt that in a great many cases their large experience of work and of firms must be exceedingly valuable in getting good work at a cheap price. Whether the large business they do is always done in the best of ways is a matter I cannot say anything about. I only know it is the principle contended for on their behalf. But as I said before, if the hon. member's feeling is shared largely by others I am in duty bound to forward their recommendation to the Secretary of State. I do not think there is any point I have not touched upon; if there is I shall be happy to afford the hon. member or others who desire it such information as is in my power.

The Secretary-General—I was about to say just now, sir, that the work in connection with this light has been very much underestimated, and that it is hardly possible for me to give any time as to the date when it will be completed. I may say that after making careful enquiries it was concluded that the Gap Rock was the only place for the light-house. From my own experience and that of others who have carried out works of this nature, I have come to the conclusion that it would be very rash on my part to name any time for the completion of the light. The history of all similar works shows that no class of work can be imagined where the difficulties are greater or where it is so impossible to form and estimate of anything like the time required for completion, but I may say now that every preparation for completion has been made. The contract is entered into, the material is prepared, we have secured a steamer which I believe will turn out to be useful for a tender in the service of the light-house, and the work shall be, so far as I am concerned, pushed on as rapidly as it possibly can, but as to fixing any possible time for completion, I think it more prudent to admit at once, that this is one of those matters in which the most experienced would hesitate to return any definite answer.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—The senior unofficial member has asked a question about the fact. The second instalment of £60,000 was voted by the Council and a rider was added that it was on the distinct understanding that the colony was not to be asked for any more. That vote was received by the Imperial Government without any remark. We cannot call it a guarantee. Although the colony has expressed its opinion nothing has been said on the other side. The £30,000 asked for next year is not strictly a re-vote, although the sum voted for this year has not been spent, but as we have not nearly spent the £120,000 originally voted it is not strictly a re-vote, but simply that £30,000 more is voted out of that sum.

His Excellency—Do I understand that when this sum of £30,000 is expended the whole of the £120,000 will not have been spent?

The Acting Colonial Secretary—Oh no, sir. His Excellency—I understand the question to be whether this £30,000 is a fresh vote or is it the remaining unspent portion of the £120,000.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—I must apologise for not being very well posted in these details. I have been absent for some months, and since my return I have been nearly the whole time on my back. I am now informed that this £30,000 does not nearly exhaust the £120,000. With regard to the question of audit, I should like to say a word. There is no objection to be raised to Imperial audit by any reasonable man. In any department every conscientious officer does not care two straws who audits the accounts, inasmuch as he has done his best to make things plain. I merely say that while Imperial audit is better than local audit it is not so much better as to justify the heavy expenditure it entails. While on this point, I may say that any successful audit must be done on the spot, and any Imperial audit carried out at home must be a mistake. Let me give one instance of what I mean. When Sir William Marsh arrived here he brought in a system of audit reform. The Post Office and Stamp Revenue Office being a department through which a large number of accounts pass, he sent down a number of questions to be answered and reports to be made with regard to different items. Sheet after sheet of foolscap came, and at last, instead of answering these, I wrote a letter asking him to come and spend a morning in the office. He came down and spent some three or four hours there, and sent every item of collection that he ever could have done on paper. Arrangements which appeared to be absolutely monstrous when described on paper he found to be capable of very little alteration or to refer to sums so trivial that it was not worth while to go into more detail, and things that I had thought were done in the most convenient way he pointed out to me and convinced me were not so safe as they might be and we therefore put them on possibly a more troublesome, but certainly a more satisfactory, basis. Now, as this could not have been discovered had he not gone there, and as I am sure that no audit conducted ten thousand miles from the colony can be really satisfactory, because it is simply done on paper and it is impossible for a man with paper answers and paper explanations, who does not see what is really going on, to obtain any idea of the real circumstances of the case. If no other hon. member has any observations to make I have now to move that this Bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded. Bill referred to the Finance Committee.

THE POLICE FORCE CONSOLIDATION BILL (AMENDMENT)

His Excellency—The Police Force Consolidation Amendment Ordinance was drawn up on the authority of the late Mr. Stewart while he was administering the Government. I saw it only in print when it was put on the Council table the other day. I was a little doubtful about it and as soon as it was convenient I referred it to the Captain Superintendent of Police and his opinion is that there are certain circumstances which render it very doubtful whether that Ordinance can be brought in. I have not had an opportunity of discussing the matter with him yet. I intend to do so, and in the meantime we shall not go on with the Ordinance.

The Council then adjourned.

Meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Acting Colonial Secretary presiding. The "Notes accompanying the Estimates of Expenditure for 1890" were laid on the table.

The Chairman asked if the members were prepared to go on with the Estimates to-day.

Mr. Ryrie said he had always taken the Notes to assist him in considering the Estimates before they went into committee upon them. As they had not yet been taken before he thought it would be well to postpone the Committee to a later day.

It was then decided the Committee should meet on Monday at three o'clock.

Mr. Ryrie said it had not been made quite clear whether the Council had power to vote sums in excess of the Civil List.

Captain Deane—Decidedly we have.

The Chairman said the Council had year by year voted all sorts of sums in excess of the Civil List. There was hardly an officer who did not get more than was set down in that list.

Mr. Ryrie—But he gets that under "Estimates."

The Chairman said that was so, and that was what would have to be done in the case of the

audit vote this year. They would have to put down the amount fixed by the Civil List and so much more as was necessary in Establishments. A coach and four had been driven through the Civil List Ordinance so often that he thought it was mischievous. He went on to explain, with respect to the vote for defences in next year's estimates, that from inquiries he had just made he found that of the £1,000 originally voted not much was left, he could not say how much, because they did not know how much the Crown Agents had spent at home, but in all probability there would not be more than £20,000 or so left after the £30,000 to be voted for next year.

Mr. MacEwen asked the Chairman if he was sure he was correct in the statement he had just made. He was under the impression General Cameron had told him that he had spent \$112,000 out of the \$120,000. He thought it was a matter that should be carefully looked into.

The Chairman said he had not had time to look into the figures, but he would do so before the next meeting.

The Supplementary Estimates for 1888 were then formally passed, all the items having been approved separately at the times they were introduced.

The Committee then adjourned.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 8th.

Count Herbert Bismarck in returning to Berlin will stop at Vienna to acquaint Count Kaloky with the results of the Emperor's visit to the Sultan.

News from Crete states that affairs in the Island are gradually quieting down, and that the Christian refugees are returning.

LONDON, November 8th.

A letter has been sent by the Mansion House Committee, urging masters to accept the lightermen's contention; in the meantime the operation of yesterday's manifesto has been postponed for forty-eight hours to await the masters' decision which, it is believed, will be favourable.

The Australian Colonies are generally averse to Sir Henry Parkes' proposed Convention for the discussion of the Federation Scheme, and consider that the present Federal Council suffices for all present needs.

Lord Rosebery has been re-elected Chairman of the London County Council.

A meeting of Bakers was held yesterday when the Committee drafted a manifesto summoning the Bakers of the Metropolis to strike on the 16th instant, unless employers agree to the working hour being sixty per week.

November 9th.

The master lightermen, with the exception of thirty-two who are employing five hundred men, refuse to yield to the demands of the strikers.

Colonel Kitchener and Colonel Woodhouse have been appointed Companions of the Bath; and thirteen officers, serving with the Egyptian Army, have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, or breveted for services at Toad.

News has been received at Wady Halfa that Osman Digma is collecting his forces at Mongela and will march northwards. A battalion of Sudanese troops will reinforce the frontier force next week.

ZANZIBAR, November 9th.

Captain Wissman, with his force, has occupied Saadani after a slight resistance from Arab slavers.

PARIS, November 9th.

A projected Boulangerist demonstration at the opening of the Chambers has been forbidden.

LONDON, November 10th.

Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall last night, said, he rejoiced at the signs of the increasing wealth of the country and hoped that the disputes between labour and capital would not jeopardise it.

The nations of Europe were showing a generous rivalry in promoting civilization and progress, and the approaching anti-slavery Conference marks an epoch in the world's history.

With regard to Egypt, his lordship said that the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit there, had recognised the enormous progress that had been made under the sheltering hand of Great Britain, and there is good hope of shortly being able to remit the taxes at present burdening the fellahs; but the invasions that had been made by the Mahdists during the present year, added to the overthrow of Emin Pasha, only prove that the time for the evacuation of the country had not yet arrived; other Powers, his lordship said, may assist to hasten the time by concurring in the measures to improve the position and prosperity of Egypt. The British policy in Europe was to keep things as they are, the efforts of European Sovereigns in favor of peace had gained strength, and the political barometer was distinctly rising towards peace.

The dispute between masters and lightermen has been settled the masters having yielded.

November 11th.

A monster meeting of journeyman bakers was held yesterday in Hyde Park when Mr. Burns addressed the men and exhorted them to be firm in their demands; one thousand of the masters have already yielded.

Portugal has created two new provinces along Zambezi, each with a separate military force; the object of this is, doubtless, to secure the command of Zambezi which Great Britain controlled.

It is rumoured that Boulanger returns to Paris to-morrow to claim his seat.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following cases of wasting young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil.—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Brompton, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

Advertisements.

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, ZETLAND STREET, THIS EVENING, the 5th December, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1889. [1492]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VENETIA" will leave for the above places on or about the 9th December, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

HIGH CLASS CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CARPET FACTORS, GENERAL HOUSE, and OFFICE FURNISHERS and DECORATORS, PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS, POLISHERS, GILDERS, and SIGN WRITERS.

FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED, &c., BEDDING RE-MADE OR ALTERED, only the best workmen employed and all Materials are absolutely guaranteed. Cornices to match Furniture in any style or color, Carving, &c., done on the premises, Furniture and Floors, Stained Varnished and Polished equal to new.

NOTE.—Our Second Shipment to hand of NEW CURTAIN and DRAPERY MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS, CARPETS in ART COLORS, DINNER SERVICES, GLASS WARE, FIRE BRASSES, FENDERS, and DOGS, BASSINETTES, &c., &c.

NOVELTIES in PLUSH and SATIN CUSHIONS, POUFFE STOOLS, FANCY TABLES, ART MUSLINS, &c., for CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS and PRESENTS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD. HONGKONG, 30th November, 1889. [1512]

WOODEYAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

GRAND RE-OPENING TONIGHT, (THURSDAY) the 5th December, 1889.

By the kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, Our Handsome Two Pole Marquee, made by J. D. KILEY, of this Colony, has been Erected on the site of the OLD CENTRAL MARKET.

On this our Opening Night all the STAR ACTS OF OUR REPERTOIRE, A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

N.B.—After the above date the Circus will be OPEN TWICE DAILY: EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30 p.m., commencing at 3 sharp.

EVENING, at 8 p.m. commencing at 9 sharp.

REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes of 6 Chairs \$9.00

Single Seats in Boxes 1.50

Dress Circle Chairs 1.00

Stalls, Carpeted Seats 0.50

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—to Pit 25 Cents.

SEATS and BOXES can be reserved at KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

ROBERT LOVE, General Agent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1889. [1500]

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT, Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HONGKONG" Captain W. J. B. Wain, will leave for the above place, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst.

This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for through passengers (First Saloon only) at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabins, Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1889. [1503]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN, DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERIAN, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THAMES" Captain W. Seaton, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for LONDON VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valisables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th December, 1889.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GANGES" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE OF VALUABLE AND CHOICE JAPANESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS AND WORKS OF ART.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th December, 1889, commencing at 2.30 P.M., sharp, at his Sales-Rooms, Duddell Street.

A VERY FINE AND LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE WARE, CURIOS AND WORKS OF ART.

BEING SPECIALLY SELECTED AND ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AND Comprising:—

A large assortment of SATSUMA, KAGA, KIOTO and TOKIO VASES, INCENSE JARS, HOWLS, PLATES, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, COFFEE CUPS, &c., &c.

Very handsome and choice CLOISONNE VASES, PLATES, TABLETS, BOXES, &c. GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, & a variety of small BRONZE WARE.

A very fine assortment of IVORY CARVINGS and NETSUKE'S IVORY INLAID LACQUERED PANELS, SCREENS, CABINETS, FINE SILK EMBROIDERIES, KAKIMONO, FUSAS, OLD SILK KIMONOS, OLD COURT DRESSES, SILK DRESSING GOWNS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, BED-CURTAINS.

COURT SWORDS, ARMOUR and a variety of Novelties.

Catalogues will be issued previous to sale, and the above will be on View on Friday next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1889. [1496]

Intimations.

"IMPORTANT NOTICE."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

INVITE special attention to their last Shipments of XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, JUST TO HAND.

A full Assortment of First Class Goods is now on View, including a Choice Selection of MARION'S PAINTED ORALS, and all the latest Novelties of the best English and Continental Artists to be found in the Market.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.

We are now offering a good variety of this Class of Goods, all in splendid condition, at Moderate Prices, comprising:—

CHOCOLATES, CHOCOLATE CREMES, CHOICE FRENCH SWEETS, BURNED and SUGARED JORDAN ALMONDS, &c.

FANCY CRACKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

We have just received and opened out a First Class Assortment of NEW PATENT CAMERAS, LENSES and appliances of all kinds, suitable for both Amateurs and Professionals.

The Cameras and Lenses are of Exceptional quality, specially made for use in tropical climates, and fitted with all the latest improvements.

Cheap Sets of Apparatus for Amateurs and Travellers. Three sizes (viz.) 1, 2, and whole plate. Complete in strong Wood Cabinets.

DRY PLATES—Thomas, Ilford, Britannia, &c., kept in stock.

Photo Chemicals and Sundries of all kinds at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1495]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the SUPERSTRUCTURE of the Company's VESSEL, now moored at Yau Ma Tei.

Tenders, under sealed cover marked "Tenders for the Marina" to be sent on or before the 15th December, to the Undersigned, where plans, form of Tender, and orders to view can be obtained.

W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, C.E., 1, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1889. [1484]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1890, at Twelve o'clock Noon, when in accordance with the requirements of Article 95 of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation, the Shareholders will be requested to authorize the Directors to accept an Ordinance passed by the Governor in Council of Hongkong amending the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance No. 5 of 1865.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [1503]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between those UNDER and those OVER 25 years of age will be played on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next. Gentlemen desirous of playing should Sign their names in the Club and in the Pavilion not later than Thursday.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Sec. H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1889. [1516]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd inst. to the 1st day of January, 1890, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [1508]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH, MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [1514]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B.L. PILLS.

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The London and Manchester Chemical Works, Ltd., London, England. [1516]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. FAKI CUP.

SEVEN SHOTS at 200 yards. Position—Standing. Seven shots at 300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling. To be won 3 times before becoming any Member's absolute property. Winners to be penalized 5 points after winning it once, and 7 points after winning it twice.

The Fifth Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, at 3 p.m. Intending Competitors must send me 30 cents. Entrance Fee, not later than 5 p.m., TO-MORROW, the 6th day of December.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1889. [185]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

GENTLEMEN desirous of playing in the Match, SCOTLAND v. THE WORLD proposed for 26th, 27th, and 28th December next, will kindly Sign their names on the Notice living in the Hongkong Club and the Cricket Pavilion.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1424]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to SUPPLY best quality PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. FOREMAN, Secretary.

62, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1889. [1518]

ALEXANDER LEVY, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870 Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honorable FIELDING CLARKE Acting Chief Justice of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the Undersigned to the 15 day of January, 1890, on or before which date all claims must be proved.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payments. Dated this 3rd of December, 1889.

WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors for ALICE LEVY, the Executrix.

Shipping.

GATE & CO.,
(THE WHITE HOUSE),
Queen's Road Central,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER S.S. "MELBOURNE."

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BALL DRESSES,
DINNER DRESSES,
WALKING COSTUMES,
MILLINERY,
SILK HONERY,
GLOVES in all Shades.
GATE & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1889. [1479]

FROM NEW YORK.

TAI YUAN HAS NOW ON HAND
FOR SALE,
SKILFULLY POLISHED WHITE MAR-
BLE MONUMENTS, FIRE-PLACES,
MANTEL-PIECES, TABLES, etc. etc., of the
most fashionable designs, and at very moderate
prices.
THE TAI YUAN SHOP,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [1420]

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A
well built six roomed House, at present
let on lease for one year.
For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [1411]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [1423]

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

REGION PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [1793]

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30
NEXT BIRTHDAY.
£1,000 STG. payable at death, would
cost at the rate of:—
£ 6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are
payable for whole of life
or £ 9 11 6 " (b) If premiums are limited
to 20 years *
or £ 11 4 6 " (c) If premiums are limited
to 15 years *
or £ 13 0 0 " (d) If the Sum Assured is
made payable at age 50, or
at death if previous.*

* **AFTER** being three years in force, each
year's payment of premium secures a
proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained
in Prospectus. For Instance "After five years a
man Assured under plan B would be entitled to a
Free Paid-up Policy for 5/60ths of Sum Assured,
viz: £250, should he wish to discontinue future
payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40
a. b. would cost respectively: (a) £8.15.0, (b)
£11.50, (c) £12.24, (d) £27.0.8 per quarter.
Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions
of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of
the subscription increases; Death may occur
before the Provision is effected, or Health may
fall and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents,
81c—4] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned: having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept **MARINE RISKS** at Current

NG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1886. [1382]

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.**

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to **ACCEPT RISKS** against **FIRE** at **Current Rates**.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

**GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.**

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to **ACCEPT RISKS** against **FIRE** and **LIFE** at **Current Rates**.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

NOTICE

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept **MARINE RISKS** at **CURRENT RATES** on **GOODS**, &c. Policies granted to all Ports of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN SUEN
Secretary.

**HEAD OFFICE,
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.**
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [1152]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**

CAPITAL (TAELS 600,000.) \$525,333.33
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SHAN SHAN, Esq. LO YAT YU MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHING, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS ON **GOODS**, &c. taken at **CURRENT RATES** in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1874. [1109]

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